

NEW YORK HERALD

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 144

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

- UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—Without a Heart. Matinee at 1 1/2.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Beleecker streets.—HURRY DUPT. Matinee at 2.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth streets.—THE AMERICAN COOK. Matinee at 2.
BOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—ART ROBERT. Matinee at 1 1/2.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—MADAME NOEL. Matinee at 1 1/2.
BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowery.—THE MONROE.—BLACK-ETTES.—SOLDS SINGLES.—DER FRAISENDELZE.
THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 54 Broadway.—DIXIE; OR, OUR COLORED BOY. Matinee at 1 1/2.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—MOSIE CRISTO. Matinee at 1 1/2.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THEATRE. Afternoon and evening.
NILES GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—ARLBY; OR, THE MAGIC CHARM. Matinee at 2.
ATHEANEUM, 58 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1 1/2.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LUCRETTIA BORGIA. Matinee at 2.—MAN AND WIFE.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 18th st., between Lexington and M' ave.—OPERETTA AND LIGHT COMEDY.
TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, No. 501 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 1 1/2.
REYNOLDS OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—SIX MONTHS' MIND. Matinee at 1 1/2.
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE, 34th st., near 3d av.—SIX MONTHS' MIND.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, May 24, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

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"LET US HAVE PEACE!"—There are some little ripples on the Potomac from Mexico, but all is quiet on the Arkansas.
GOOD NEWS.—The Governor has signed the Westchester annexation bill. It is therefore a law of the State. Our crowded city has thus secured room on the north side of Harlem River for thousands of comfortable homes, and the consequences, with rapid transit, which we must have, will be good to the whole city, from Westchester to the Battery. Now for rapid transit.
THE GREAT TORNADO OF IOWA, of which we give some thrilling details this morning, was undoubtedly one of the most terribly destructive hurricanes in this country of which we have any record; for it swept off all obstructions in its path. Many of the people living along its route whose houses were whirled up into the clouds saved their lives by seeking refuge in their cellars; and here is another hint of the inestimable value of a good cellar to every habitation on the open plains of the great West, where the winds have such free play from such a wide range that in the Spring and Summer hurricanes are as common as thunder showers in the Alleghanies.
THE LEGISLATURE.—Yesterday the Senate spent the day and evening in Committee of the Whole on the Supply bill, which it progressed. The Assembly concluded its consideration of the constitutional amendments, agreeing to most of the articles. It proposes to leave the election of Senators as at present, fixes the pay of legislators at one thousand dollars instead of fifteen hundred as passed by the Senate, gives the Governor ten thousand dollars a year, makes the Secretary of State elective, and adopts the section on special legislation as proposed by the Commission. A committee of conference on the amendments was named by the Senate. After several amendments the new Local Option Liquor bill was ordered to a third reading.

Our Mexican Border Troubles—Startling Testimony—Colonel McKenzie's Invasion—The Questions of War and Annexation.

We submit to our readers this morning some very important despatches from Texas, which fix upon certain Mexican authorities the crime of active conspiracy in the Indian raids upon and robberies from our people along the river boundary. Meantime we are gratified that in Colonel McKenzie the United States soldier has at last appeared on the Rio Grande with the moral courage required to assume the responsibility under an extreme provocation of invading the "sacred soil" of Mexico. With or without the consent of the Mexican government this course should have been adopted on our side as soon as these cattle stealing forays began to assume the form of systematic operations between the Mexican freebooters and the Mexican authorities and people sharing in the profits of the lawless adventures. Colonel McKenzie, in dashing across the Rubicon, and in pursuing the band of thieving Kickapoo eighty miles into Mexico, and in soundly thrashing them on its stolen mules, horses and cattle, has brought Mexican border troubles to a crisis, from which there must now be a settlement, peace or war.
Upon the heels of this cheering intelligence from the Rio Grande the opinion seems to prevail in Wall street that it is "a speck of war," a cloud hardly as large as a man's hand, but which, it is thought, may overspread the whole heavens and startle the peace-makers with its rolling thunder. We can, however, discover no cause for war in Colonel McKenzie's pursuit of the marauding Kickapoo into Mexico. The act cannot be regarded by that government as an act of hostility or as a proceeding requiring an explanation, after the many remonstrances, warnings and indulgences which Mexico has received from Washington during the last seven years on these border troubles. Mexico cannot afford a quarrel with us on such a shallow punctilio of offended national dignity as this invasion of Colonel McKenzie. Our "sister Republic" knows too well that she owes her existence as an independent State, from 1847 to this day, to the generous forbearance and assistance of the United States. We know that in 1846 President Polk, in pushing the army of General Taylor across the Nueces (the boundary then claimed by Mexico), brought on the war which immediately followed; but we are quite sure, on the other hand, that General Scott's occupation of the "Halls of the Montezumas" is not yet forgotten there, and that Mexico wants no more wars with "the North Americans." If we could believe that she was bent on pursuing the part of an honest neighbor in her indulgences to these Kickapoo Indians taken under her protection we should expect a letter of thanks from President Lerdo to President Grant for this overt act of McKenzie, and a cordial invitation to the gallant Colonel to return and take these troublesome savages back to our Indian Territory, where they belong. But as Mexico has manifestly dealt unfairly, yes, treacherously, towards us in sharing in the profits of these Indian forays, we expect from her in this business the policy of shuffling and prevarication, which is always the resort of a weak party in a bad cause. But let us suppose that, in deference to the wounded sensibilities of Mexico, President Lerdo respectfully solicits of President Grant an explanation of this armed incursion into Mexico by Colonel McKenzie, what will be the response of Mr. Secretary Fish?
He will, doubtless, inform the Mexican government that as far back as the 26th of June, 1871, in a despatch to Mr. Nelson, our Minister to Mexico, and in answer to a communication on the subject, he had the honor to say that the frequency of those raids into Texas, the serious losses which they occasion and the immunity enjoyed by their perpetrators demanded grave consideration—that he presumed that any remonstrances addressed to the Mexican government would have little or no effect, but that our Minister could unofficially say "that it may become our duty at last to weigh the expediency of pursuing the hostile Indians into Mexico without the consent of that government, if it shall not adopt measures towards checking the robberies referred to." Continuing his statement of our grievances, Mr. Fish will next inform the Mexican government that this communication was promptly made known to Señor Mariscal, the Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that his reply was that his government could not act upon this question of the entry of foreign troops on Mexican soil without the authority of Congress; but that if driven on our part to the extremity of pursuing hostile Indians into Mexico he assured Mr. Nelson unofficially that in his judgment the Mexican government would not seriously complain.
Still pursuing his narrative, our Secretary of State will or should remind the government of Mexico of the heavy schedule of losses suffered by our citizens of Texas since 1871 from the crimes of Mexican marauders—including the outrages of robbery, arson, kidnapping and murder—and of his repeated remonstrances and our continued forbearance to trespass on Mexican soil until forbearance has ceased to be respected; and how Mexican army officers, local officials and citizens over the border have been confederates in these depredations upon Texas, in being sharers in the spoils; and that the time has come when it will be to the advantage of Mexico to permit the troops of the United States, for a limited term, to act as a police force for the restoration and maintenance of law and order on both sides of the Rio Grande, inasmuch as the United States can no longer recognize the sanctity of a neighbor's domains when they are used as a refuge for robbers and murderers, retreating with their plunder from Texas. Mr. Fish may also recall to the attention of the Mexican government the recent conversation of Señor Mariscal, now the Mexican Minister at Washington, with a New York Herald correspondent there, in which this Minister spoke as tenderly of the thieving Kickapoo as if they stood in the highest favor as Mexican citizens. Finally, our Secretary of State may submit for the consideration of President Lerdo's Minister for Foreign Affairs the startling testimony of Colonel McKenzie.

complaint and ask for an explanation concerning this bold dash of Colonel McKenzie upon the hunting grounds of an unfortunate neighbor, who cannot or will not help himself against his Indian poachers upon our territory, the response we have outlined is the mildest which Mr. Fish can make, with a proper regard for the rights and wrongs of our long-suffering and grievously outraged citizens of Texas. We cannot believe that President Grant will any longer continue his extraordinary indulgence so far practised toward Mexico in connection with these border forays, for the simple reason that his strange leniency in this matter, if longer adhered to, will become a reproach against his administration. It is folly to keep up the cry, "Peace! peace!" where there is no peace. There is no peace on the Rio Grande, and a ringing proclamation from the White House in behalf of the enforcement of peace on our Mexican border would be much more gratefully accepted by the whole American people than can be the late proclamation against "certain turbulent and disorderly persons" in Louisiana.
It is surmised that the late tour in Texas of Secretary Belknap and General Sheridan was not a mere pleasure excursion, but a journey on important business, the good fruits of which will soon be abundantly developed. We hope so. It is further conjectured that as the claims made up against Mexico in consequence of these border depredations exceed by some twenty millions of dollars the claims of Mexico against us, this bill of costs can only be settled by the cession of another slice of Mexican territory to the United States, and that this is the programme of the administration. In support of this adjustment it is pleaded that our absorption of the Mexican frontier States extending across the Continent—of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California—will not only put an end to all these border disturbances, but, in the extension of our continental railways and in the development of the vast mineral wealth of said border States, while enriching the United States, will be the salvation of Mexico. But, from old Egypt down to the gloomy story of poor, helpless Spain, all history teaches us that when a great nation is seized with the fever of annexation, unless arrested in season, it is inevitably fatal to its victim.
The old Roman fallacy of never-ending annexations is not the policy for the United States. We must stop our mad career in this direction while yet we may, or we shall soon be drifting headlong to confusion and dissolution. A confederation of independent republics is the true American idea of strength and prosperity. We hope that President Grant, profiting his St. Domingo experience, will be extremely cautious in pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of "manifest destiny" into Mexico; for, drifting onward in that direction, we shall inevitably become a discordant mixture of diverse elements, races, languages and institutions, which cannot hold together.
John and Jane at Harvard.
It is painful to reflect that the President of Harvard College and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe mutually entertain such uncomplimentary opinions of the morals of the respective sexes during college life. At the Social Science Convention, held a day or two ago at Freeman place chapel, Boston, President Eliot is represented to have said, in answer to a plea that girls and young women should have every collegiate advantage that boys and young men enjoy, that "it requires special care to prevent evil in the contact of large numbers of girls." This lamentable inadvertency stung Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to the quick, and that lady, with a pugnacity which was peculiarly felicitous, coming as it did from the prime mover in the establishment of a universal peace convention, immediately replied with an attack on the immorality of male college life, and declared that there were dark things in Harvard College which were not to be spoken of and which would be scared away like nightmares and dreams if women were once there. In the midst of Mrs. Howe's philippic President Eliot arose and withdrew, possibly with the intention of repairing directly to the College and investigating what those dark things were in whose existence Mrs. Howe apparently possesses such good reason for believing.
Now, in all justice to womanhood, we do not believe that four hundred young women, away from home and undergoing a course of collegiate study and discipline, would behave much worse than four hundred young men under the same conditions. Nay, we will go much further, and add that we think that in the female college the standard of morality would be higher and the average intellectual effort more conscientious and persistent than in the male. But when we come to examine the remedy that Mrs. Howe proposes for the immorality she says at present exists at Harvard we are somewhat bewildered in the labyrinth of speculation into which her theory introduces us. The course of study pursued at Harvard is stringent and severe. The curriculum of the sciences, as they stand at present, is by no means slender, and we believe Harvard includes them all. But at the age when the youth of both sexes are supposed to apply themselves to study the passions are uncommonly warm, and we do not know that the intermingling of the sexes at college would have a tendency to leave the students' minds in that state of calmness and self-poise most favorable to severe intellectual application. It is to be feared that Chloe and Strophon would suddenly discover that they were something more than rivals in a recitation class, and matrimony might be found to follow matriculation as naturally in reality as it does in the dictionary. Far be it from us to take a vulgar view of so delicate a question. Worse things might happen to any young man and maiden than falling in love with each other over the same Virgil. We are merely mentioning our uneasy, but, perhaps, too justifiable suspicion that the tendency of the youth of opposite sexes is to flirt early and often, and that where the sexes are thrown together this tendency is not to be neutralized by any quantity of mental philosophy, dead languages or physical science, you can give them to digest. Julia and Juan would have mutually melted over quadratic equations, and Tom Jones and Sophia been ready to die for each other had they exchanged glances for the first time over a chemical analysis. You cannot get John and Jane to look through the

same telescope with a severely scientific eye. What do they care about the transit of Venus and the procession of the equinoxes after they have once touched hands in the darkness of the observatory? If the processes of evolution can get us out of the difficulty we shall be very glad to see them begin the task.
Surrender of Thirteen Modoc Braves—What Shall We Do with Them?
Under the dispensations of a kindly Providence the Modocs are bringing the war to a close by quarrelling among themselves. Previous to the encounter at Dry Lake it appears that Captain Jack consulted a chronometer for the purpose of divining the future, and invented a prophecy that Modoc skins would therefore be proof against "Boston" bullets. The result of the fight did not justify the wily Captain, who relied on breastworks more than Indian cut-throat. Thirteen warriors and fifty squaws and children shook off the leadership of the false prophet and retreated to Snow Mountains, whither they were followed, hotly pressed by the troops. Tired of this work they at length made overtures to surrender, and on Wednesday evening, as our despatches relate, they did so unconditionally. This is a substantial victory for the troops. It has been a disheartening campaign throughout for them; but to their activity and courage is due the surrender of the thirteen Modocs, who count some of the most formidable fighting men of the tribe among them. It is now known that several Indians have been killed, the Shack Nasty family suffering particularly in this respect, although Jim of that ilk still lives. He is, we believe, included among the surrendered.
The uncomfortable fact, however, remains that Captain Jack, with twenty braves, is still on the warpath. The late reverses and divisions of the tribe have, it is said, had a discouraging effect upon the neighboring tribes, whose young men have been painting their faces and holding war dances for some time past. The late surrender will tend to make the murderous ardor in their unsophisticated bosoms burn less brightly than ever. The Indian nature is not by any means cast in the heroic mould which its worshippers claim; and although a solitary redskin, when he can expect no quarter, will fight to the bitter end, in bands they are easily demoralized by disaster. Those who have witnessed the fights between tribes warring with each other are well aware how slight the causes are which induce a stampede on either side. Two or three Indians killed in the commencement of such a fight on a particular side will demoralize that party as much as four times the proportion when the combatants are whites. They fight as if the main object was to see who will be the first to run, and the slaughter is all done in the flight. From this peculiarity we imagine that the following of Captain Jack will shortly dwindle down to zero, unless the old scoundrel soon makes up his mind to surrender. We may, therefore, conclude that the war of the lava region, which has already cost so many lives on our side, is drawing to a close. The surrender will restore the drooping spirits of our soldiers and will allow a more vigorous conduct of the campaign against the band of the redoubtable Captain.
When the murders of Major General Canby and Dr. Thomas at a peace conference first stirred up the blood of the people a universal cry for vengeance was echoed all over the land. The Commander-in-Chief, by order of the President, formally handed over the Modoc tribe to extermination. This was recognized everywhere as simple justice; but the attempt to carry it out has proved how difficult such sweeping orders generally prove. In the first French Revolution the Jacobin Convention ordered the slaughter of all English prisoners taken in the war. Its carrying out was never attempted by the soldiers, who revolted from such a horrible proposition in civilized warfare. The reprisals possible by the English who held French prisoners was alone sufficient to deter the French generals from so dangerous a step. The thirteen surrendered Modocs in charge of General Davis present a difficulty in which the element of prisoners on the other side is wanting, but which will be freely canvassed on its merits. We do not believe that when once a surrender is accepted by those representing the law the prisoner can be summarily executed. Had all the Modocs been surrounded in one of their fastnesses, attacked and butchered, there would have been no trouble about the matter. The surrender of a certain number, however unconditionally, presents us with a phase of the war that is, we hope, provided for at Washington. Valor, even when accompanied by savage ferocity, has charms for some romantic minds, and we shall not be surprised to find a new batch of missionary people, anxious to give these Modocs a passport to Paradise, with rations and hymn books on the way, bestir themselves with that benign object. The fact that they are murderers will be hidden in the fact that they have copper-colored skins. The missionary people would, no doubt, be content to lead a psalm class composed of Bogus Charley, Hawker Jim and his cutthroat confreres, even if every savage used a white scalp for a hawcock in the preparatory prayer. With a view to forestalling these simple people in their philanthropic fervor we have drawn attention to the two facts above noticed—namely, the President's extermination order and the acceptance of the surrender. We have no desire that our soldiers be called upon to sully themselves by a cold-blooded massacre, nor do we believe that General Davis has any such intention; but we insist, nevertheless, that the surrendered Modocs be made to answer for their crimes. The pernicious practice of treating savages as returned prodigals when they find murder and robbery no longer practicable or profitable is one that must give way to more rational means. The case of the surrendered Modocs is a good opportunity for taking a new departure. We do not admit the principle that when a man surrenders to the law he thereby cleanses himself of guilt. We therefore submit that the surrendered braves should be tried by civil courts, and, when their crimes are proven, judicially hanged. It is the only possible way of escaping the difficulty, and no simpering sentimentality should be allowed to interfere with its solution.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MR. PRICE.—It really seems as though the blundering Spanish authorities in Cuba were intent upon causing their unfortunate mother country to drift into war with the United States. The arrest of Mr. Leopold A. Price, an American citizen, and his seclusion from all communication with the outside world, is as unjustifiable as it is pettifogging. In pursuance of this they have refused all information to the United States Consul General concerning the charge on which Mr. Price has been arrested. It may be possible for Spain to treat its own subjects after this fashion, but a free government like the United States cannot permit any other to deprive its citizens of their liberty at will, without assigning any cause or making any charge. The folly of the Spaniards in treating our correspondent so harshly will become manifest before long. The most supine State Department must be stirred to action by such defiant injustice, and the voice of the American people will support it in any measure, however extreme, which it takes in vindication of simple citizen rights.
The Constitutional Crisis in France—President Thiers' Personality in Parliament—A Scene of Wild Excitement.
The French constitutional crisis is in process of elaboration for legislative solution by debate in the National Assembly. The Chamber at Versailles is thronged with members and the galleries crowded with spectators. A Herald special telegram from Paris, which we publish elsewhere, reports that President Thiers is confident of obtaining a majority ranging from fourteen to twenty on the division, which, it is expected, will take place to-day. Should the Executive fail to muster the minimum number the President of the French Republic will, it is alleged, resign. The nation is becoming still more excited. The Minister of War, anticipating the occurrence of a disturbance of the peace, ordered Generals Chanzy and Ducrot to rejoin their commands at Tours and Nevers last night. Under such conditions the debate on the interpellation was commenced yesterday. President Thiers, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, was present. The Duke de Broglie opened the discussion by a speech in support of the interpellation. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, replied with the very important, and opportunely adroit, statement on the part of the government that "it is now necessary to abandon the provisional régime and acknowledge the Republic." This was, as it appears to us, an excellent commencement. President Thiers did not wait for the accomplishment of a complete diffusion of its soothing effect among the members. He ascended the tribune immediately and was about to proceed to speak. His appearance in person was regarded as a breach of pact by the opposition; in truth, it was taken as an intrusion directed against the independence of the Legislature. The members refused to hear him; the House became agitated, and the agitation extended to the dimensions of a scene of wild excitement. M. Thiers was forced to descend from the platform. Minister Dufaure took his place. He insisted that the President has a legal right to address the Assembly, and requested an adjournment until to-day, when the aged chief will proceed to deliver his speech. The motion for adjournment was granted. Party caucus is active in the meantime, and the French President is just now engaged in counting up his majority to twenty. The leaders of the great opposition parties are canvassing the *qui bono* and the what next?
PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.
The Empress of Russia is still in Italy.
Ex-Senator B. F. Rice, of Arkansas, is at the Nicholas Hotel.
Secretary Robeson left the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning.
State Senator H. L. Swords, of New Orleans, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor House with his family.
General J. B. Fry, of General Sheridan's staff, has arrived at the Hoffman House.
Chief Justice Sanford E. Church yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Lieutenant Governor H. H. Hoyt, of Michigan, yesterday arrived at the Astor House.
Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
"Mr. Enulle de Girardin," says the London Telegraph, "will die with a new idea upon his lips."
Ex-Lieutenant Governor George W. Hendee, of Vermont, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lieutenant C. F. Beresford, of the Royal Engineers, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Victor Emmanuel is going to Vienna, and after visiting the Austrian capital will probably push on to Berlin.
George Cruikshank's friends have memorialized the Home Secretary for the artist's elevation to a baronetcy.
Mr. George Vandenhof leaves for England to-day by the steamer Spain, domestic affliction being the cause of his return home.
Alderman William Seward, Dr. S. H. Durgin and Messrs. George Forrestal and A. T. Whiting, of the Board of Health of Boston, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The object of their visit is to become acquainted with the methods of our Health Board. They should visit Baxter street.
Mr. A. S. Goshorn, of Cincinnati, a newly-elected Director of the General Centennial Commission, leaves city to-day for Europe, where he will spend three months inquiring into the workings of European Expositions, preparatory to entering upon his active duties at Philadelphia.
Herr K. Schlozer, the German Minister, who is to sail for home to-day on leave of absence for several months, arrived at the Brevoort House from Washington yesterday. He was accompanied by his new Secretary of Legation, Herr Stumm, who only reached this country last week. Herr Stumm will see Minister Schlozer depart, and during his absence in Europe will act as Chargé d'Affaires.
THE BROOKLYN CHARTER AND THE POLICE. The Changes Which Will Result from Its Ratification.
When the Brooklyn charter becomes a law the Brooklyn Police captains and sergeants are displaced from their positions and can only hold them by being reappointed by the Police Commission. There is considerable anxiety among many of them, as it is understood some changes are to be made.
The police captains stand pointed as follows:—First precinct, Joel Smith, republican; Second precinct, John McConnell, democrat; Third precinct, Daniel Feery, democrat; Fourth precinct, George A. Waddy, republican; Fifth precinct, Cornelius O'Brien, republican; Sixth precinct, James Mullen, democrat; Seventh precinct, George B. Rhodes, republican; Eighth precinct, John W. MacCallister, republican; Ninth precinct, Patrick H. McLaughlin, democrat; Tenth precinct, James Cassidy, democrat.
General Jordan, the President of the Board of Police, said he thought there would be very few changes made, and none would be made on account of politics. They wanted an efficient department, and this, he thought, they could not have as long as there were appointments made through political preference. There was some inefficiency in the Department which the passage of the charter would afford them an opportunity to get rid of.
Another Police Commissioner is to be appointed by the Comptroller, Auditor and Mayor.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1873.
Assistant Secretary of State Bancroft Davis has addressed the following telegram to B. Santa Rosa, in New York:—"Received telegram from Consul General in Havana that the release of Santa Rosa is ordered by the authorities.
Cabinet Session.
The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members excepting Messrs. Fish and Robeson. The State Department was represented by Assistant Secretary Davis. Secretary Belknap read despatches and gave other information in his possession relating to Indian affairs.
Government Receipts and Expenditures.
The following is an official statement of the receipts and expenditures by warrants for the quarter ending March 31, 1873:—
NET RECEIPTS.
From customs.....\$40,000,016
Internal revenue.....24,262,778
Sales of public lands.....641,568
Miscellaneous sources.....8,773,333
Total.....\$73,677,695
Loans and Treasury notes.....43,391,100
Total net receipts.....\$127,068,795
Net balance in the Treasury December 31, 1872.....107,780,545
Total.....\$234,849,340
NET EXPENDITURES.
For civil and miscellaneous.....10,892,883
War Department.....11,874,326
Navy Department.....5,690,519
Indians and pensions.....1,571,629
Interest on public debt.....6,313,823
Premium on bonds purchased.....986,976
Interest on the public debt.....58,614,994
Total.....\$105,950,150
REDEMPTION OF LOANS AND TREASURY NOTES.
Purchase of bonds for sinking funds, &c.....54,568,787
Total net expenditures.....\$160,518,937
Balance in Treasury March 31, 1873.....68,329,974
Total.....\$228,848,911
The Yacht America for Sale.
The Navy Department will soon offer for sale the yacht America, now at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This yacht is about one hundred tons capacity, and it will be remembered that in a contest of speed some years ago she defeated the English yacht *Scot*. During the war she fell into the hands of the Confederates and was used as a blockade runner on account of her superior sailing qualities, but was captured in St. John's River, Florida, by the boats of the *Wabash* and again brought North. She has been somewhat altered and is not so fast now, though she is still a very rapid sailer.
The Health Officer has given directions to all the Sanitary Inspectors relative to the cleanliness of the streets, alleys, &c., in view of the possible approach of the cholera the coming warm season. He directed them to be vigilant and spare no pains to ferret out existing nuisances and apply the proper remedies to their abatement.
Death of Father Early.
Rev. Father Early, of Georgetown College, died at the College building at five o'clock this evening. The reverend gentleman was stricken with paralysis when in conversation with Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley, in the College, yesterday. Violent convulsions supervened and the attack proved fatal. Father Early was an eminent and much esteemed clergyman, pious, zealous and eloquent, and his sudden demise is greatly regretted.
Tom Wright, the Murderer.
Tom Wright, who is condemned to be hanged next Friday, had an interview this morning with Margaret Woods, who was the principal witness for the prosecution in his case. He insisted to her that it was not he that killed Roger, and charged it upon one Embury, who was also a witness in the case.
Middles To Go On a Cruise.
The sailing vessel *Constellation*, recently used as a gunnery ship at Washington Navy Yard, will go out, with the midshipmen from Annapolis on board, for the annual practice cruise. There was some talk of this vessel being turned over to the Ordnance Department, but, as she was used as a practice ship last year, and is well suited for that purpose, she will again be assigned to that duty.
Vignette of the Late Wm. H. Seward.
There have been engraved at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department a vignette of the late Wm. H. Seward and another of the late Thomas Corwin. The former is for use on the checks of the Disbursing Clerk of the State Department, and the latter for the use of the Interior Department.
Internal Revenue Decision.
Commissioner Douglas has decided that beer manufactured without any malt, or substitute for malt, does not constitute the manufacturer a brewer within the meaning of the law. He has re-examined the question and reverses previous rulings, giving the benefit of the doubt to the taxpayer and requiring no special tax for the manufacturer of beer where a substitute is not used, after the 1st of May; but taxes heretofore collected will in no case be refunded.
New Postage Stamps.
Postmasters throughout the country will be furnished with the new official postage stamps next week.
INCOMMUNICADO.
Mr. Price, the Herald Correspondent, Still Imprisoned.
TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
HAVANA, May 23, 1873.
Mr. Leopold A. Price, the New York Herald correspondent, is still confined in Fort Cabana.
Nothing can be learned of the charges against him.
ENGLAND.
Discount in Open Market and at the Bank.
TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.
LONDON, May 23, 1873.
The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is one per cent below the Bank of England rate.
WEATHER REPORT.
WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 24—A. M.
Probabilities.
For the Middle States and lower lakes, south-westerly to northwesterly winds, falling temperature, rising barometer and generally clear weather; for New England and Canada, occasional rain, clearing weather, winds veering to south-westerly and falling temperature; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee south-westerly to southerly winds, high temperature and partly cloudy weather; for the Ohio and Lower Missouri Valleys and northward to the upper lakes and Minnesota, northwesterly winds, rising barometer, cool and generally clear weather, with possibly an occasional local storm in the Ohio Valley and northward.
Reports are missing from the Northwest and Southwest.
GOVERNOR DIX'S PROCLAMATION.
Decoration Day Declared a Legal Holiday.
ALBANY, N. Y., May 23, 1873.
The Governor has issued the following proclamation in relation to the observance of Decoration Day as a holiday:—
STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, May 23, 1873.
The thirtieth day of May, known as Decoration Day, having been declared a legal holiday by a recent act of the Legislature, and having, in remembrance of the gallant dead who gave their lives for the preservation of the Union, been set apart by general usage for the decoration of their graves, I respectfully recommend that it be solemnized with fitting observance by the people of this State.
In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and the privy seal of the State, at the Capitol in the city of Albany, this 23d day of May, in the year 1873.
JOHN A. DIX.
By the Governor:
JOHN W. DIX, Private Secretary.